THE EPIDEMIC DISEASES ACT, 1897 (III OF 1897).

G. N., G. D., No. 5261, dated 7th May 1920.

S. 2 Bombay Influenza Regulations.

In exercise of the powers under section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), conferred by the Notification of the Government of India, in the Department of Education (Sanitary), No. 566, dated 10th September 1919, the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe in the Bombay Presidency, excluding the City of Bombay, the following temporary regulations to prevent the outbreak or spread of Influenza and Acute Pneumonia, namely:—

Influenza Draft Regulations.

1. *Appointment of special officer.*—In every local area which is threatened with an outbreak of Influenza or Acute Pneumonia the District Magistrate, subject to the general instructions of the Commissioner, may appoint either by name or by virtue of his office a special officer or officers to carry out all measures necessary to prevent the spread of these diseases.

2. *Notification of outbreak.*—(*a*) The District Magistrate shall cause to be published in every town or village in any area infected or threatened with Influenza or with Acute Pneumonia or with a disease suspected to be Influenza, a list of infected towns and villages in that area with the names of the special officers concerned; any area in the towns and villages of which such a list has been published shall be deemed to be an infected area.

(*b*) When any outbreak of Influenza or Acute Pneumonia or a disease suspected to be either occurs in his district, the District Magistrate shall forward to the District Magistrates of neighbouring districts a list of infected towns and villages for publication when deemed necessary. When the outbreak occurs or threatens in a pilgrim centre, he shall in addition send intimation to the District Magistrates of districts from which the pilgrims come.

3. *Intimation of cases.*—(*a*) In any town or village in an infected area every person shall, on such occurrence coming to his knowledge, give immediate information to the Municipal Secretary or to the Revenue Patel of (*a*) any human sickness or death, and (*b*) the arrival of any person from a place declared infected in any list published under regulation 2 (*a*).

(*b*) The Municipal Secretary or Revenue Patel shall, on receiving such information send intimation thereof to the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari and to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the district.

(*c*) In the case of any human sickness or death occurring on a railway in an infected area or on the arrival by rail in such area of a person from any place declared infected in any list published under rule 2 (*a*) the chief local Railway Officer in such area shall give intimation as prescribed in clause (*b*) of this regulation.

4. *Segregation and disinfection.*—The special officer may adopt such measures as he thinks necessary for—

(*a*) isolating the patient, and

(*b*) disinfecting clothes, vehicles or other property which have been exposed to infection.

5. *Publication of remedies.*—The special officer shall arrange for the publication by beat of tomtom and by periodical distribution of leaflets, in the local vernacular, of measures of protection against the disease.

6. *Disinfection of buildings.*—The special officer may require the occupier or owner of any building or enclosure in which a case of Influenza or Acute Pneumonia or a case suspected to be either has occurred, to carry out such measures as he considers necessary for the purpose of disinfecting or of improving the sanitary condition of such building or enclosure. He is also empowered to enter any building or enclosure and to order its disinfection, if he has reasonable cause to suspect that any portion of it has been recently occupied by a person suffering from either disease.

7. *Bazaars, Markets, Fairs.*—The District Magistrate may order, in the case of an infected town or village, that the bazaar, market or fair to be held outside the inhabited area and at such distance therefrom as he may prescribe.

8. *Requisition of Buildings.*—The District Magistrate may take possession of and occupy any vacant ground or building for the purpose of a camp or hospital or dispensary. Such rent or compensation as may be agreed upon shall be paid to the owner or occupier or other person entitled thereto. In default of agreement, the amount payable shall be decided by arbiters, one appointed by the District Magistrate, one by the claimant and a third by the two arbiters so appointed: a majority decision of the arbiters shall be final and binding on both parties.

9. *Destitute Patients.*—The special officer, when he learns that any person suffering from Influenza or Acute Pneumonia is left uncared for, shall arrange to take him to the nearest Hospital.

10. *Public Meetings.*—If it appears to the District Magistrate that any public meeting, theatrical or cinema performance or any gathering of persons in any hall, theatre or public building is likely to spread either disease he may, after giving due notice to the convenors or management of such meeting, gathering or performance, prohibit the holding of the same for such time as he may consider necessary. He may also close schools.

11. *Spitting in Public Places.*—The District Magistrate may prohibit spitting in the streets or in any public place or building.

12. *Public Conveyances, Waiting Rooms, etc.*—In regulations 13, 14 and 15 the term "public conveyance" shall be deemed to include tramway and railway rolling stock and such of the provisions of these regulations as are applicable to public conveyances shall apply, as far as may be, to premises such as waiting rooms, offices, etc., used in connection therewith.

13. *Conveyance of infected persons prohibited.*—No person owing or in charge of a public conveyance shall permit a person whom he has reason to believe to be suffering from Influenza or Acute Pneumonia to enter such conveyance.

14. *Infected travellers.*—If any person while using a public conveyance develops Influenza or Acute Pneumonia, the person in charge of such conveyance shall be responsible for,

(*a*) removing the person so infected;

(*b*) arranging for his accommodation and treatment at the nearest suitable place;

(*c*) notifying the facts to the relatives of the patient and to the local civil authority prescribed in regulation 3 (*a*); and

(*d*) properly disinfecting the conveyance used by the patient before it is again used.

15. *Examination of travellers.*—The special officer shall have power at any halting place or station to enter and examine any person using any public railway conveyance; but such examination shall not entail the detention of the conveyance for a longer time than is fixed for its detention at such place or station.

16. *Over-crowding of railway carriages.*—It shall be the duty of every railway servant to remove from a compartment the number of passengers in excess of the maximum fixed for such compartment by the railway administration and to insist on sufficient windows being kept open to ensure proper ventilation.

17. *Co-operation of the police.*—All police officers afford a special officer all necessary assistance in carrying out the provisions of these regulations.

18. *Compliance with regulations.*—Every person to whom any order or requisition is directed under these regulations shall duly comply with the same, and no person shall obstruct anyone in the performance of any duty imposed by or under these regulations.

19. *Penalty.*—Whoever shall disobey any of these regulations or any order made thereunder, shall be liable to be prosecuted under section 188, Indian Penal Code.

20. *Short title: extent: local modifications.*—The foregoing regulations shall be called the Bombay Influenza Regulations and shall apply throughout the Bombay Presidency (excluding the City of Bombay) subject to the following modifications in the case of Cantonments and Hill Stations in charge of Superintendents:—

In the case of Cantonments *substitute* "General Officer Commanding" *for* "Commissioner" and "Cantonment Authority" *for* "District Magistrate".

In the case of Hill Stations in charge of Superintendents, *substitute* "Superintendent" *for* "District Magistrate".

G. N., G. D., No. 570, dated 6th September 1921.
[*Renotified in G. N., G. D., No. 273/33, dated 15th March 1934* **(B. G., Pt. I, p. 605)**].

S. 2 Bombay Cerebro-Spinal Fever Regulations.

In exercise of the powers under section 2A* of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), amended by Act XXXVIII of 1920, the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe in the Bombay Presidency, excluding the City of Bombay, the following temporary regulations to prevent the out-break or spread of Cerebro-Spinal Fever, namely:—

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER REGULATIONS.

1. *Appointment of special officer.*—In every local area which is threatened with an out-break of Cerebro-Spinal Fever the District Magistrate, subject to the general instructions of the Commissioner, may appoint either by name or by virtue of his office a special officer or officers to carry out all measures necessary to prevent the spread of this disease.

* Now section 2 of the Act as amended by the A. O.

2. *Notification of out-break.*—(*a*) The District Magistrate shall cause to be published in every town or village in any area infected or threatened with Cerebro-Spinal Fever or with a disease suspected to be Cerebro-Spinal Fever, a list of infected towns and villages in that area with the names of the special officers concerned : any area in the towns and villages of which such a list has been published shall be deemed to be an infected area.

(*b*) When any out-break of Cerebro-Spinal Fever or a disease suspected to be the same occurs in his district, the District Magistrate shall forward to the District Magistrates of neighbouring districts a list of infected towns and villages for publication when deemed necessary. When the out-break occurs or threatens in a pilgrim centre, he shall in addition send intimation to the District Magistrates of districts from which the pilgrims come.

3. *Intimation of cases.*—(*a*) In any town or village in an infected area every person shall, on such occurrence coming to his knowledge, give immediate information to the Municipal Secretary or to the Revenue Patel of (*a*) any human sickness or death, and (*b*) the arrival of any person from a place declared infected in any list published under regulation 2 (*a*).

(*b*) The Municipal Secretary or Revenue Patel shall, on receiving such information, send intimation thereof to the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari and to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the district.

(*c*) In the case of any human sickness or death occurring on a railway in an infected area or on the arrival by rail in such area of a person from any place declared infected in any list published under rule 2(*a*), the chief local Railway Officer in such area shall give intimation as prescribed in clause (*b*) of this regulation.

4. *Segregation and disinfection.*—The special officer may adopt such measures as he thinks necessary for—

(*a*) isolating the patient, and

(*b*) disinfecting clothes, vehicles or other property which have been exposed to infection.

5. *Disinfection of buildings.*—The special officer may require the occupier or owner of any building or enclosure in which a case of Cerebro-Spinal Fever, or a case suspected to be the same has occurred, to carry out such measures as he considers necessary for the purpose of disinfecting or of improving the sanitary condition of such building or enclosure. He is also empowered to enter any building or enclosure and to order its disinfection, if he has reasonable cause to suspect that any portion of it has been recently occupied by a person suffering from the same disease.

6. *Requisition of buildings.*—The District Magistrate may take possession of and occupy any vacant ground or building for the purpose of a camp or hospital or dispensary. Such rent or compensation as may be agreed upon shall be paid to the owner or occupier or other person entitled thereto. In default of agreement, the amount payable shall be decided by arbiters, one appointed by the District Magistrate, one by the claimant and a third by the two arbiters so appointed : a majority decision of the arbiters shall be final and binding on both parties.

7. *Destitute patients.*—The special officer, when he learns that any person suffering from Cerebro-Spinal Fever is left uncared for, shall arrange to take him to the nearest hospital.

8. *Public meetings.*—If it appears to the District Magistrate that any public meeting, theatrical or cinema performance or any gathering of persons in any hall, theatre or public building is likely to spread the disease, he may, after giving due notice to the convenors or management of such meeting, gathering or performance, prohibit the holding of the same for such time as he may consider necessary. He may also close schools.

9. *Spitting in public places.*—The District Magistrate may prohibit spitting in the streets or in any public place or building.

10. *Public conveyances, waiting rooms, etc.*—In regulations 11 and 12 the term "public conveyance" shall be deemed to include tramway and railway rolling stock and such of the provisions of these regulations as are applicable to public conveyances shall apply, as far as may be, to premises such as waiting rooms, offices, etc., used in connection therewith.

11. *Infected travellers.*—The person in charge of any conveyance that has been used to carry a case of Cerebro-Spinal Fever shall be responsible for—

(*a*) removing the person so infected;

(*b*) arranging for his accommodation and treatment at the nearest suitable place;

(*c*) notifying the facts to the relatives of the patient and to the local civil authority prescribed in regulation 3(*a*); and

(*d*) properly disinfecting the conveyance used by the patient before it is again used.

12. *Examination of travellers.*—The special officer shall have power at any halting place or station to enter and examine any person using any public railway conveyance: but such examination shall not entail the detention of the conveyance for a longer time than is fixed for its detention at such place or station.

13. *Over-crowding of railway carriages.*—It shall be the duty of every railway servant to remove from a compartment the number of passengers in excess of the maximum fixed for such compartment by the railway administration and to insist on sufficient windows being kept open to ensure proper ventilation.

14. *Co-operation of the police.*—All police officers shall afford a special officer all necessary assistance in carrying out the provisions of these regulations.

15. *Compliance with regulations.*—Every person to whom any order or requisition is directed under these regulations shall duly comply with the same, and no person shall obstruct anyone in the performance of any duty imposed by or under these regulations.

16. *Penalty.*—Whoever shall disobey any of these regulations or any order made thereunder, shall be liable to be prosecuted under section 188, Indian Penal Code.

17. *Short title : extent : local modifications.*—The foregoing regulations shall be called the Bombay Cerebro-Spinal Fever Regulations and shall apply throughout the Bombay Presidency (excluding the City of Bombay) subject to the following modifications in the case of Cantonments and Hill Stations in charge of Superintendents :—

In the case of Cantonments *substitute* "General Officer Commanding" *for* "Commissioner" and "Cantonment Authority" *for* "District Magistrate".

In the case of Hill Stations in charge of Superintendents, *substitute* "Superintendent" *for* "District Magistrate".

S. 2 Cholera Regulations.

G. N., G. D., No. 8589, dated 4th March 1939 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 364).

Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 8589, dated 25th September 1939.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 8589, dated 17th November 1944.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 177/33, dated 5th February 1946.

In order to prevent the spread of cholera, the Government of Bombay proposes to prescribe, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), as amended by the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937, the temporary regulations embodied in the following draft notification, whenever necessary for any part of the State of Bombay (excluding the City of Bombay) visited by or threatened with an outbreak of cholera :—

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), as amended by the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937, the Government of Bombay being satisfied that * is visited by† or threatened with† an outbreak of cholera and that the ordinary provisions of the law for the time being in force are insufficient to prevent the outbreak of such disease or the spread thereof, is pleased to prescribe the following temporary regulations, which shall be known as "cholera regulations" to be observed by the public, namely :—

1. *Definitions.*—In these regulations—

(*i*) "Cholera Controlling Officer" means an officer appointed under regulation 3;

(*ii*) "infected area" means any place or area which is notified by the District Magistrate under regulation 2 to be infected with cholera;

(*iia*) "person coming in contact" means a person known to have come into such close contact with the Cholera infected passenger or with the Cholera infected articles or things that he may be presumed to have exposed himself to the infection;

(*iib*) "Station master" shall include a person for the time being in charge of a railway Station;

(*iii*) "threatened area" means any place or area which is notified by the District Magistrate under regulation 2 to be threatened with an infection of cholera.

2. *Notification of place or area as infected or threatened.*—The District Magistrate may, by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, declare—

(*a*) any place or area in his district in which a case of cholera has occurred to be an infected area, and

(*b*) any place or area in his district contiguous to any infected area or in which in his opinion, there is danger of an outbreak of cholera to be a threatened area.

3. *Appointment of Cholera Controlling Officer.*—A District Magistrate may, subject to the general or special order of the Commissioner, appoint an officer to be the Cholera Controlling Officer to carry out all or any of the measures prescribed under these regulations.

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* Here describe the area.
† Omit the words which are unnecessary.

4. *Publication of list of infected towns and villages and intimation of outbreak of cholera in a Pilgrim Centre.*–(1) When the District Magistrate has, under regulation 2, declared any place or area to be an infected area, he shall cause to be published, in such infected area as well as in a threatened area declared under the said regulation, a list of infected towns and villages in such infected area and of the Cholera Controlling Officers concerned. He shall also send a copy of such list to the General Manager of the Railways, if any, running through or in close proximity to the infected area.

(2) When any infected area of one district is contiguous to another district, the District Magistrate of the former shall forward to the District Magistrate of the latter for publication, whenever and wherever necessary, a list of infected towns and villages in the infected area. The District Magistrate of the contiguous district on receipt of the list of the towns and villages in the infected area shall forward a copy of the list to such local authorities in his district as he may deem fit.

(3) The District Magistrate of a district in which an important pilgrim centre exists, shall intimate any outbreak of cholera at the pilgrim centre to the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay, to the General Manager of the Railways, if any, running through or in close proximity to the pilgrim centre and also to the District Magistrates of the districts from and through which the pilgrims are likely to come on pilgrimage or to which they are likely to go after pilgrimage. Such District Magistrates on receipt of the intimation shall forward a copy of the intimation to such local authorities in their districts as they may deem fit.

5. *Notification of persons suffering from cholera.*—When cholera breaks out at any place where a fair is being held, if such place is a municipal district or borough the President of the Municipality, and elsewhere the District Magistrate shall cause the names and addresses of persons suffering from cholera and of persons coming in contact with persons suffering from cholera to be notified to the Mamlatdar of the Taluka or the Mahalkari of the Peta, and the President of the District Local Board or the President of the Municipality within whose jurisdiction such persons ordinarily reside.

6. *Powers of Cholera Controlling Officer.*—In any town or village which is not a cantonment and which is situated in an infected area or in a threatened area the Cholera Controlling Officer may—

(*i*) require every owner or occupier of a building and every medical practitioner forthwith to report to him the arrival of a person from an infected area and every case of cholera which may come to the notice of such owner, occupier or practitioner;

(*ii*) direct the removal of persons suffering from cholera to the Infectious Diseases Hospital or shed for treatment, the disinfection of the house and belongings of such persons, the proper disposal of vomit and excreta of such persons, and the segregation for ten days in observation wards or sheds for medical treatment of all persons coming in contact with persons suffering from cholera ;

(*iii*) arrange for the medical examination of persons travelling by railway or by other means of transport to or from an infected area and for the segregation of such persons for a period not exceeding ten days ;

(*iv*) take over the control and arrange for the purification of any water supply ;

(*v*) prohibit water being taken for drinking or cooking purposes from unauthorised sources of water supply ;

(*vi*) destroy unripe or over-ripe fruits and unwholesome articles of food kept or exhibited in markets, shops, store-houses and eating-places ;

(*vii*) prohibit hawkers from selling cooked food and such other articles as may be notified by the Cholera Controlling Officer ;

(*viii*) require persons dealing in fish, meat and sweetmeats to protect with gauze all fish, meat and sweetmeats against flies.

(*ix*) prohibit every person employed by a municipality to perform any of the duties specified below, from—

(*a*) resigning his office without giving at least two months' notice to $\frac{\text{President}}{\text{Chief Officer}}$ / Secretary

(*b*) withdrawing or absenting himself from the duties thereof except in case of illness or accident disqualifying him for the discharge of such duties or any other reason deemed sufficient, by $\frac{\text{President}}{\text{Chief Officer}}$ / Secretary or neglecting to do any work which it is his duty to do as such municipal servant under any provision of law or any rule or order :—

Duties.

(*a*) scavenging or cleansing street or premises,

(*b*) cleansing or flushing drains,

(*c*) removing or disposing of excrementitious or polluted matter from houses, latrines, privies, urinals, or cesspools,

(*d*) removing carcasses.

(*x*) by order require that save in the case of a person in respect of whom a certificate has been produced from a registered medical practitioner or an inoculator duly authorised in that behalf that such person has been inoculated by him within six months immediately preceding the date of the order or in respect of whom an exemption in writing has been granted by the Cholera Controlling Officer, every person in such town or village which is not included in a municipal borough or municipal district shall get himself and those under his control or guardianship inoculated against cholera within (fifteen days of such order).

7. *Powers to remove or close market or fair.*—The Cholera Controlling Officer may, in consultation with the Assistant Director of Public Health, the Health Officer of any of the local body concerned, the Civil Surgeon or the Medical Officer of a Dispensary,—

(*i*) direct in the case of an infected town or village which is not a cantonment that the bazar, market or fair in an infected area be held outside the inhabited area and at such distance as he may prescribe ;

(*ii*) direct that any existing market in any infected area or in any threatened area shall be closed.

8. *Power of the Cholera Controlling Officer to occupy vacant land or building ; payment of compensation.*—(1) The Cholera Controlling Officer may take possession of and occupy any vacant land or building for the purpose of a camp or hospital. For such occupation the Cholera Controlling Officer shall pay such rent as may be agreed with the owner or occupier of such land or building or, in the absence of an agreement, as may be fixed by a board of arbitration consisting of three members. One member of the board shall be selected by the Cholera Controlling Officer, another by the owner of the land or building and the third, who shall be the chairman, by the two members so selected, or if they do not agree by the Mamlatdar or the Mahalkari of the Taluka or Peta, in which such land or building is situate.

(2) When any land or building occupied under sub-regulation (1) ceases to be occupied or used as a camp or hospital, the Cholera Controlling Officer shall cause it to be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and if the owner of such building so desires, to be whitewashed inside and outside.

9. *Power to enter any dwelling house, shed, hut, etc.*—The Cholera Controlling Officer or any person authorised by him in this behalf may enter, with or without notice, any dwelling house, shed, hut, store-house or any other building whether occupied or not for the purposes of inspection, disinfection or removal of sick persons.

10. *Action to be taken by the railway administration.*—(1) When a passenger on a railway train within the limits of any of the railway stations specified in column 1 of the Schedule hereto annexed is found by the station master to be suffering from cholera, the station master shall immediately detrain him and also advise any person coming in contact to detrain.

(2) When any such passenger is found by the guard in charge of a train when the train is not within the limits of any railway station or by the station master when the train is within the limits of any railway station other than the one specified in column 1 of the said Schedule, to be suffering from cholera, the guard or the station master, as the case may be, shall isolate the passenger so far as may be practicable from other passengers and shall arrange to detrain the passenger and if willing, any person coming in contact, at the next forward station specified in column 1 of the said Schedule.

(3) On detrainment at a station under clause (1) or (2) the station master in charge of the station shall cause the detrained passenger and person coming in contact to be removed to the hospital, ward, dispensary or shed specified against the said station in column 2 of said Schedule. The station master shall communicate the name of the passenger and of the person coming in contact removed to the hospital, ward, dispensary or shed to the District Magistrate of the district to which he was proceeding for being notified to the relatives, if any, of the passenger or person as the case may be. The authority in charge of the hospital, ward, dispensary or shed, as the case may be, shall admit such passenger and person or make suitable temporary accommodation for them. A person coming in contact if removed to the hospital, ward, dispensary or shed shall be kept there for a period not exceeding 5 days unless he develops the disease during this period.

(4) When any person coming in contact with any such passenger refuses to be detrained and removed to the hospital, ward, dispensary or shed, the station master in charge of the station where he refuses to be detrained shall communicate the name of such person to the District Magistrate of the district to which he was proceeding for the purpose of his being segregated there.

11. *Obstruction to performance of duty prohibited.*—Every person shall duly comply with an order or requisition issued under these regulations and no person shall obstruct the performance of any duty imposed by these regulations.

12. *Punishment for breach of regulations, etc.*—Every person, who disobeys or commits a breach of any of these regulations or orders or requisitions issued thereunder or obstructs any measure which has been taken by Government, or which the Cholera Controlling Officer has been required or empowered to take under these regulations, shall be liable to be prosecuted under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

13. *Police Officers and Police Patels to assist the Cholera Controlling Officer.*—It shall be the duty of Police Officers and Police Patels to assist the Cholera Controlling Officer, in carrying out the provisions of these regulations.

14. *Expenses by whom to be borne.*—The expenses incurred (including rent or compensation to be paid, if any) in the carrying out of these regulations shall, in the case of action taken in municipal boroughs or districts or notified areas, be payable by the municipalities or notified area committees, as the case may be, and in other cases by the district local boards concerned.

N.B.—The above regulations are supplementary to the provisions in the Municipal and Local Boards Acts.

SCHEDULE.

(*See* Regulation 10.)

Station.	Name of hospital, ward, dispensary or shed.
1	2
G. I. P. Railway—	
Bhusaval ..	.. Railway Isolation Ward.
Manmad ..	.. Railway Isolation Ward.
Nasik Road ..	.. Government Infectious Diseases Hospital (Nasik City).
Kalyan ..	.. Civil Dispensary, Isolation Structure.
Dadar or Bombay	.. Municipal Infectious Diseases Hospital, Arthur Road.
Poona ..	.. Government Infectious Diseases Hospital.
Kurduwadi ..	.. Temporary Cholera Shed erected during the Ashadhi Fair at Pandharpur.
Barsi Light Railway—	
Pandharpur	.. Municipal Infectious Diseases Hospital.
B.B. & C.I. Railway—	
Ahmedabad ..	.. Civil Infectious Diseases Hospital.
Baroda ..	.. Civil Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kareli Bag.
Dakore ..	.. Municipal Isolation Hospital.
M. & S. M. Railway—	
Belgaum ..	.. One ward at the Civil Hospital.
Dharwar ..	.. Civil Hospital.
Hubli ..	.. One municipal ward attached to the Hubli Dispensary.
Gadag ..	.. Civil Dispensary.

G. N., G. D., No. 1453/33, dated 21st October 1942 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 450). S. 2 Yellow Fever Regulations.

Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 1453/33, dated 13th February 1943.

In order to prevent the spread of Yellow Fever, the Government of Bombay proposes to prescribe, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the temporary regulations embodied in the following draft notification, whenever necessary, for any part of the State of Bombay (excluding the City of Bombay) visited by or threatened with an outbreak of Yellow Fever :—

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Government of Bombay being satisfied that * is visited by† or threatened with,† an outbreak of the yellow fever and that the ordinary provisions of the law for the time being in force are insufficient to prevent the outbreak of such disease or the spread thereof, is pleased to prescribe in supersession of those published in Government Notification in the General Department, No. 1453/33, dated the 21st September 1937, the following temporary regulations, which shall be known as Yellow Fever Regulations, to be observed by the public, namely :—

1. *Definitions.*—In these regulations unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "Yellow Fever Controlling Officer" means an officer appointed by the District Magistrate under regulation 3 ;

(2) "infected area" means any place or area which is notified by the District Magistrate under regulation 2 to be infected with yellow fever ;

(3) "threatened area" means any place or area which is notified by the District Magistrate under regulation 2 to be threatened with an infection of yellow fever ;

(4) "building" or "premises" includes—

(*i*) a house, out-house, stable, latrine, godown, shed, hut, wall (other than boundary wall not exceeding 8′ in height) and any other such structure, whether of masonry, bricks, wood, mud, metal or any other material whatsoever ;

(*ii*) a structure on wheels or resting on the ground without foundations ; and

(*iii*) a ship, vessel, boat, tent, van and any other such structure used for human habitation ;

(5) "land" includes the bed of any pond, tank, lake, watercourse, channel, canal, or stream ;

(6) "Village Officer" means the Police Patel or Patil, or where there is no Police Patel or Patil the Revenue Patel or Patil, or where there is neither a Police nor a Revenue Patel or Patil, the Village Accountant or the Talati or the Kulkarni ;

(7) "Mosquito control unit" means the Medical Officer in charge thereof and other persons deputed by the Director General, Indian Medical Service, for the purpose of carrying out intensive anti-mosquito measures in an infected area or a threatened area.

* Here describe the area.
† Omit the words which are unnecessary.

2. *Notification of place or area as infected with or threatened with infection of Yellow Fever.*—The District Magistrate, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, may declare—

(*a*) any place or area in his district in which a case or a suspected case of yellow fever has occurred, or in which yellow fever exists among mosquitoes, to be infected with yellow fever ; and

(*b*) any place or area in his district in which there is reasonable ground to believe that infection of yellow fever is likely to be introduced, to be threatened with an infection of yellow fever.

3. *Appointment of Yellow Fever Controlling Officer.*—The District Magistrate may, subject to the general or special order of the Commissioner,—

(*a*) appoint an officer to be Yellow Fever Controlling Officer for any threatened or infected area to carry out all or any of the measures prescribed under these regulations ;

(*b*) provide such additional staff as may be necessary to ensure the effective execution of the measures required by these regulations ;

(*c*) designate a building or buildings for the accommodation of persons suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from yellow fever and of persons considered as possibly having been infected with yellow fever ; and cause every such building to be mosquito-proofed in such manner as to preclude the access of mosquitoes to the persons accommodated therein.

4. *Publication of list of towns and villages infected or threatened with infection of yellow fever.*—(1) The District Magistrate shall cause to be published in every infected area and threatened area, a list of the towns and villages infected or threatened as the case may be with the infection of yellow fever and of the Yellow Fever Controlling Officers appointed for such area.

(2) When any infected area in one district is contiguous to another district or is likely to be a source of infection to another district or is likely to be a source of infection to a neighbouring district, the District Magistrate of the former shall forward to the District Magistrate of the latter for publication, whenever and wherever necessary, a list of infected towns and villages in the infected area. The District Magistrate of the latter district on receipt of the list of the towns and villages in the infected area shall forward a copy of the list to such local authorities in his district as he may deem fit.

5. *Information to be given of persons suffering from Yellow Fever.*—In any town or village, which is not a cantonment and which is situated in an infected area or in a threatened area—

(*a*) every medical practitioner and every person in charge of or in attendance on any case who knows or has reason to believe that any person in any place, not being a hospital or dispensary, is infected with yellow fever or is suspected to have been infected with yellow fever or is suffering from any fever accompanied by jaundice or has arrived from an infected area or has died of any fever within ten days of its onset ;

(*b*) every manager of a factory, or educational or other institution, every head of a household, and every owner or occupier of a building who knows or has reason to believe that any person residing in any building under his management or control

is infected with yellow fever or is suspected to have been infected with yellow fever or is suffering from any fever accompanied by jaundice or has arrived from an infected area or has died of any fever within ten days of its onset ;

shall give information with the least possible delay of such infection or case or arrival or death to the nearest Yellow Fever Controlling Officer and the Chief Officer of the Municipality, if any, within whose area the dwelling place, or building is situated. If there be no municipality for the area, the information shall be conveyed to the Chief Officer of the District Local Board concerned. If the dwelling place or building in question is in a village, the information shall be conveyed to the nearest Yellow Fever Controlling Officer and to the village officer and the Chief Officer of the District Local Board concerned.

6. *Intimation of Yellow Fever case.*—On the occurrence of the outbreak or occurrence of a case or suspected case of yellow fever or a case of any fever accompanied with jaundice within the limits of a Municipality or village in the area of a district local board, the Health Officer or the Chief Officer of a Municipality or the Chief Officer of the District Local Board or the village officer, as the case may be, shall, with the least practicable delay, send intimation to the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari, to the Civil Surgeon, to the Health Officer of the District Local Board, if there be any such officer, and to the Assistant Director of Public Health of the Registration District informing them of such outbreak or occurrence.

7. *Powers of Yellow Fever Controlling Officer.*—The Yellow Fever Controlling Officer may—

(1) remove or cause to be removed with the least possible delay any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from yellow fever or any person whom he considers as possibly having been infected with yellow fever to a mosquito-proofed building designated under clause (*c*) of regulation 3 for the accommodation of such persons and shall during the removal of such persons take all possible steps to preclude their being bitten by mosquitoes ; provided that the persons whom he considers as possibly having been infected shall not be detained in such building for more than thirteen days unless they develop symptoms of yellow fever during that period ;

(2) arrange for the medical examination of persons travelling by railway or by other means from an infected area or a threatened area and for the segregation of such persons for a period not exceeding thirteen days ;

(3) carry out or cause to be carried out intensive spraying operations with an effective insecticide in the building in which a case or suspected case of yellow fever occurs and in the surrounding buildings situated in an area of not less than four hundred yards in every direction and in every other building visited by the patient during the seven days before he developed symptoms, or require the owners of such buildings to carry out such operations ;

(4) direct, in consultation with the Assistant Director of Public Health, the Health Officer, if any, of the local authority concerned, the Civil Surgeon or the Medical Officer in charge of a dispensary,—

(*a*) in the case of an infected town or village, which is not a cantonment, that the bazar, market or fair shall be held outside the inhabited area and at such distance and in such place as he may prescribe ;

(*b*) that any existing market in any infected area or in any threatened area which is not a cantonment shall be closed ; and

(*c*) that it shall not be lawful for persons bringing articles for sale from or to an infected area, to pass beyond such limits as he may prescribe ;

Note.—If the Yellow Fever Controlling Officer is a Medical practitioner he need not consult the authorities mentioned in clause (4) of this Regulation.

8. *Power to order evacuation of premises, etc.*—(1) In any infected area which is within the area of a District Local Board, the District Magistrate may order the evacuation of any buildings or premises in which a case or suspected case of yellow fever occurs and of any buildings or premises in the neighbourhood of such buildings or premises, or of the infected area generally or of any part thereof and no person shall except with the permission of the Yellow Fever Controlling Officer enter into such buildings until the operations referred to in regulation 7 (3) have been effectively carried out therein :

Provided that, before issuing the order for evacuation the District Magistrate shall—

(*a*) satisfy himself in consultation with the Director of Public Health, or the Assistant Director of Public Health having jurisdiction over the area and the Civil Surgeon or the Health Officer of the District Local Board, if there be any such officer, as the case may be, of the district that the evacuation is necessary to check the further spread of yellow fever or is in the interest of the residents of the infected area having due regard to climatic conditions ;

(*b*) provide adequate and suitable shelter and necessary water supply within a reasonable distance for the persons required to evacuate or satisfy himself that such shelter and water supply have been provided by private agency ; and

(*c*) provide necessary arrangements for watch and ward.

(2) The District Magistrate may require all persons, who evacuate their buildings or premises voluntarily or against whom an order of evacuation is passed under this regulation to reside in such place and for such period as he may direct.

9. *Power to order ordinary anti-mosquito measures.*—The Yellow Fever Controlling Officer may, in consultation with any of the officers mentioned in the proviso (*a*) to regulation 8 (1), in respect of any land take or order the owner of any land to take or adopt to the officer's satisfaction any or all of the following measures for preventing the breeding of mosquitoes upon the land, namely :—

(*i*) the removal and destruction or other effective disposal of all open tins, bottles, vases, boxes, cocoanut shells, split cocoanuts, and other articles capable of holding accumulations of stagnant water ;

(*ii*) the maintenance of all gutters, downpipes and drains clear of all obstruction to the flow of water ;

(*iii*) the maintenance of all cisterns, tanks, and other receptacles for water in good repair, keeping them at all times so closed, covered or treated as to make the mosquito-proof and emptying them at least once every week and providing such safe and easy means of access to any receptacles for the storage of water as the Yellow Fever Controlling Officer considers necessary ;

(*iv*) in the event of there being on the land any artificial pond so constructed as to be capable of being emptied, emptying it at least once every week, or so treating it at least once every week as to render the breeding of mosquitoes impossible ;

(*v*) the maintenance of all water-courses, streams, canals or channels passing through the land, in a condition capable of preventing the formation of pools along their course;

(*vi*) the draining of any casual collection of water in any court-yard, garden, or other part of the land, or the elimination of all other potential breeding-places such as hollowed bowls of trees, rotten tree stumps, open bamboo stumps or any other possible harbourage that may be indicated by the Yellow Fever Controlling Officer;

(*vii*) the removal of shrub or under-growth or over-growth of rank or noxious vegetation, and clearing the land of unwholesome or filthy surroundings and where the land is within a radius of hundred yards of any building or structure used as a human dwelling, clearing it of all vegetation, other than that grown for the purposes of food.

10. After the arrival of the mosquito control unit in an infected area or threatened area—

(*a*) all anti-mosquito measures shall be carried out under the direction of the officer in charge of the unit;

(*b*) the Yellow Fever Controlling Officer and his staff shall carry out all instructions given to them by the officer in charge of the unit;

(*c*) the State Government shall provide such staff for anti-mosquito measures as the officer in charge of the unit may consider necessary.

11. *Power to order special anti-mosquito measures.*—(1) The Yellow Fever Controlling Officer may, in consultation with any of the officers mentioned in proviso (*a*) to regulation 8 (1) by notice in writing direct the owner of any land to take or adopt with respect to that land, within such time as may be specified in the notice, any one or more of the following precautions or measures :—

(*i*) the repair of all gutters, downpipes and drains;

(*ii*) the construction or reconstruction of any cistern, tank or artificial pond required by the owner, in such manner as may make it capable of being emptied periodically;

(*iii*) the temporary draining and the clearing of any such cistern, tank or pond, and the closing thereof when it is no longer required by the owner;

(*iv*) the filling up or the draining of any disused well, cesspit, pond or other collection of water;

(*v*) the filling up of natural pits and hollows and low-lying parts of the land;

(*vi*) the filling up, or the draining, or the treatment with larvicide, of swamps and water-logged parts of the land.

(2) Service of any such notice may be effected upon an owner either personally or by leaving the notice with some adult person living with the owner or by posting up the notice in some conspicuous part of the land.

(3) Every such owner shall comply with the directions in such notice within the time specified therein.

(4) If any owner fails to comply with any such direction within the time specified in the notice, then without prejudice to any other proceedings which may be taken for failure to comply with the direction, the Yellow Fever Controlling Officer may take measures for complying with the direction and recover the costs thereof from the owner.

12. *Measures to prevent breeding of mosquitoes.*—If in the opinion of the Yellow Fever Controlling Officer—

(*a*) any pool, ditch, tank, well, pond, quarry-hole, drain, water course, or any collection of water ; or

(*b*) any cistern or other receptacle for water, or any article or thing capable of collecting rainwater during the monsoon season, whether inside or outside a building ; or

(*c*) any land on which water accumulates or is likely to accumulate ; or

(*d*) any premises or part thereof whether occupied or unoccupied or under construction, re-construction or demolition,

is or is likely to become a breeding place of mosquitoes, the Yellow Fever Controlling Officer may, by notice in writing, require all or any of the following persons—

(*i*) the person by whose act, default or sufferance the breeding of mosquitoes has arisen or is likely to arise ;

(*ii*) the owner or occupier of any premises on which the breeding of mosquitoes has arisen or is likely to arise ;

(*iii*) where the breeding of mosquitoes has arisen or is likely to arise in connection with the work of construction, reconstruction or demolition of any premises or part thereof, any architect, contractor or other person engaged in carrying out such work—

to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes and the recurrence thereof by taking such measures and executing such work in such manner and within such time as may be prescribed in the notice; and thereafter, notwithstanding that the breeding of mosquitoes may have been stopped, the Yellow Fever Controlling Officer, may, if he considers that the breeding of mosquitoes is likely to recur, by like notice require all or any of the aforesaid persons to take all steps necessary to prevent such recurrence, including such work to be executed or other measures to be carried out as may be specified in the notice.

13. *No wells, tanks, etc., to be constructed without permission.*—No new well, tank, pond, cistern, fountain or any immovable receptacle for water shall be dug or constructed without the previous permission in writing of the Yellow Fever Controlling Officer ; and if any such work is begun or completed without such permission, the Yellow Fever Controlling Officer may by written notice either—

(*a*) require the owner or other person who has carried out such work to till it up or otherwise demolish it in such manner as may be prescribed in the notice ; or

(*b*) grant permission to retain such work with such modifications, if any, as may be specified in the notice.

14. *Power to order anti-mosquito measures in boats or country crafts.*—The Yellow Fever Controlling Officer may—

(*a*) enter and inspect a steamer, sailing or rowing boat, "machwa", "phatemari" or any other vessel or craft including a country craft and order the owner or occupier thereof to destroy mosquitoes, to store drinking water in mosquito-proof receptacles, to maintain all cisterns, tanks or other receptacles for water at all times so closed or covered as to make them mosquito-proof and emptying them at least once every week, and to maintain free of any casual collection of water any part of the steamer, sailing or rowing boat, "machwa", "phatemari" or any other country craft;

(*b*) require any steamer, sailing or rowing boat, "machwa", "phatemari" or any other vessel or craft including a country craft to moor at a distance of not less than 220 yards from the coast.

15. *Power of the Yellow Fever Controlling Officer to enter upon or occupy land or building, payment of compensation.*—(1) The Yellow Fever Controlling Officer may enter or occupy any land or building or premises which are required for and are in the opinion of the Yellow Fever Controlling Officer suitable for any purposes connected with Yellow fever measures. For such occupation the Yellow Fever Controlling Officer shall pay such rents as may be agreed with the owner or occupier of such land, building or premises, or in the absence of an agreement, as may be fixed by a board of arbitration consisting of three members. One member of the board shall be selected by the Yellow Fever Controlling Officer, another by the owner or occupier of the land, building or premises and the third, who shall be the chairman, by the two members so selected, or if the members fail to select the chairman, by the Mamlatdar or the Mahalkari of the Taluka or Peta in which such land, building or premises are situate.

(2) When any land or building occupied under sub-regulation (1) ceases to be occupied for any purpose connected with the Yellow Fever measures the Yellow Fever Controlling Officer shall cause it to be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and, if the owner of such building so desires, to be white-washed inside and outside.

(3) For the purposes of this regulation the occupation of any building under these regulations shall be deemed to have commenced on the occupier being required to vacate or on actual entry and occupation under these regulations whichever is earlier.

16. *Power to enter buildings, etc.*—The Yellow Fever Controlling Officer or any person authorised by him in this behalf may—

(*a*) enter with or without notice at any time of the day or night with or without assistants or workmen any dwelling house, store-house or other building, whether occupied or not, for the purpose of inspection or survey or destroying mosquitoes by fumigation or any other means or prevention of mosquito breeding or destruction of any animals infected with yellow fever or execution of any work which is authorised by these regulations or which is necessary for any of the purposes or in pursuance of any of the provisions of these regulations and may order the temporary removal of any article or articles in order to facilitate destruction of mosquitoes or permanent removal or complete destruction of any article or articles capable of breeding mosquitoes from such premises;

(*b*) detain in any town or village in the district—

(*i*) for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, any person conveying clothes, bedding or articles of merchandise from an infected area, pending the disinfection of such person's clothes, bedding or articles;

(*ii*) any person coming from an infected or threatened area in isolation up to a period not exceeding thirteen days in the building designated for the accommodation of such persons;

(*iii*) any monkey, cat, hedgehog, guinea pig, mouse or squirrel up to a period not exceeding one month to enable tests for immunity to be made;

(*iv*) any dog, ferret, mongoose, rabbit, rat, pig, horse, or bird up to a period not exceeding one week for the same purpose.

17. *Destruction of huts, etc.*—(1) If it appears to the District Local Board or the Municipality, as the case may be, that the destruction of any hut or shed in any area subject to its jurisdiction is necessary to prevent the spread of Yellow fever, it may, with the previous sanction of a Magistrate not lower in rank than a Magistrate of the Second Class, take summary measures for the destruction of such hut or shed and of the materials of which it is constructed.

(2) The District Local Board or the Municipality, as the case may be, shall pay by way of compensation to the owner of such plot or shed, such sum as it may consider sufficient to cover the cost of repairing the damage or replacing the property destroyed.

18. *Conditions of Temporary employment.*—(1) In the absence of a written contract to the contrary, every person temporarily employed to do duty under these regulations shall be entitled to one month's notice before discharge or to one month's wages in lieu thereof unless he is discharged for misconduct, or was engaged for a specific term and is discharged at the end of such term.

(2) No such person shall, without reasonable cause, resign his employment except after giving one month's notice or absent himself from his duties, or neglect or refuse to perform any of his duties.

19. *Delegation of powers.*—(1) The District Magistrate and Yellow Fever Controlling Officer may delegate to their respective subordinates such of their powers under these regulations as they may deem necessary: provided that the discharge of the powers so delegated shall be subject to the control of the said authority or officer, as the case may be.

(2) References in these regulations to the District Magistrate and the Yellow Fever Controlling Officer shall be deemed to include references to those of their respective subordinates to whom the relevant powers have been delegated under these regulations.

20. *Persons not to obstruct performance of duty.*—Every person on whom any order or requisition is served under these regulations shall duly comply with the same and no person shall obstruct the performance of any duty imposed by these regulations.

21. *Expenses by whom to be borne.*—The expenses incurred (including rent or compensation to be paid, if any) in the carrying out of these regulations shall, in the case of action taken in municipal boroughs or districts or notified areas, be payable by the municipalities or notified area committees, as the case may be, and in other cases by the district local boards concerned.

G. N., G. D., No. P. 195-D, dated 28th February 1947 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 47). S. 2 Small-pox Regulations.

In order to prevent the spread of small-pox, the Government of Bombay proposes to prescribe in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the temporary regulations embodied in the following draft notification whenever necessary, for any part of the State of Bombay visited by or threatened with an outbreak of small-pox :—

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Government of Bombay, being satisfied that * is visited by†/or threatened with† an outbreak of small-pox and that the ordinary provisions of the law for the time being in force are insufficient to prevent the outbreak of such disease† or the spread thereof, is pleased to prescribe the following temporary regulations, which shall be known as the small-pox regulations to be observed by the public namely :—

1. *Definitions.*—In these regulations, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*i*) "District Magistrate" for purposes of the Bombay Suburban District shall be deemed to mean the Commissioner of Police, Bombay,

(*ii*) "Small-pox Controlling Officer" means an officer appointed under regulation 3,

(*iii*) "infected area" means any place or area which is notified by the District Magistrate under regulation 2 to be infected with small-pox,

(*iv*) "threatened area" means any place or area which is notified by the District Magistrate under regulation 2 to be threatened with an infection of small-pox.

2. *Notification of place or area as infected or threatened.*—The District Magistrate may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare—

(*a*) any place or area in his district in which a case of small-pox has occurred to be an infected area, and

(*b*) any place or area in his district contiguous to any infected area or in which, in his opinion, there is danger of an outbreak of small-pox to be a threatened area.

3. *Appointment of Small-pox Controlling Officer.*—The District Magistrate may, subject to the general or special order of the Commissioner, appoint an officer to be the Small-pox Controlling Officer for any infected or threatened area to carry out all or any of the measures prescribed under these regulations.

4. *Publication of list of infected towns and villages.*—(1) When the District Magistrate has, under regulation 2, declared any place or area to be an infected area, he shall cause to be published, in such infected area as well as in a threatened area declared under the said regulation, a list of infected towns and villages in such infected area and of the Small-pox Controlling Officers

* Here describe the area. † Omit the words which are unnecessary.

concerned. He shall also send a copy of such list to the General Manager of the Railways, if any, running through or in close proximity to the infected area.

(2) When any infected area of one district is contiguous to another district, the District Magistrate of the former shall forward to the District Magistrate of the latter for publication, whenever and wherever necessary, a list of infected towns and villages in the infected area. The District Magistrate of the contiguous district on receipt of the list of the towns and villages in the infected area shall forward a copy of the list to such local authorities in his district as he may deem fit.

5. *Powers of Small-pox Controlling Officer.*—In any town or village which is not a Cantonment and which is situated in an infected area or in a threatened area the Small-pox Controlling Officer may—

(*i*) require every owner or occupier of a building, every manager of a factory or educational or business institution and every medical practitioner forthwith to report to him the arrival of a person from any other town or village in an infected area and every case of small-pox which may come to the notice of such owner, occupier, manager or practitioner;

(*ii*) direct the removal of persons suffering from small-pox to the Infectious Diseases Hospital or shed for treatment, the disinfection of the house and belongings of such persons, the proper disposal of infected material of such persons, and the segregation for sixteen days in observation wards or sheds for medical treatment of all persons coming in contact with persons suffering from small-pox;

(*iii*) arrange for the medical examination of persons travelling by railway or by other means of transport to or from an infected area and for the segregation of such persons for a period not exceeding sixteen days.

(*iv*) by order require that, save in the case of a person in respect of whom a certificate has been produced from a registered medical practitioner or a vaccinator duly authorised in that behalf that such person has been vaccinated or revaccinated by him within six months immediately preceding the date of the order or in respect of whom an exemption in writing has been granted by the Small-pox Controlling Officer, every person shall get himself and those under his control or guardianship vaccinated against small-pox within fifteen days of such order.

6. *Powers to close market or fair or school or cinema or theatre or any other place of congregation.*—The Small-pox Controlling Officer may, in consultation with the Assistant Director of Public Health, the Health Officer, if any, of the local authority concerned, the District Health Officer or the medical officer in charge of a dispensary, direct that any market or school or cinema or theatre or any other place of congregation in any town or village which is not a cantonment and which is situated in an infected area or in any threatened area shall be closed.

7. *Power to enter any dwelling house, shed, hut, etc.*—The Small-pox Controlling Officer or any person authorised by him in this behalf may enter, with or without notice, any dwelling house, shed, hut, store-house or any other building whether occupied or not, for the purpose of inspection, disinfection, removal of sick persons or for carrying out vaccination and revaccination.

8. *Obstruction to performance of duty prohibited.*—Every person shall duly comply with an order or requisition issued under these regulations and no person shall obstruct the performance of any duty imposed by these regulations.

9. *Expenses by whom to be borne.*—The expenses incurred (including rent or compensation to be paid, if any) in the carrying out of these regulations shall, in the case of action taken in municipal boroughs or districts or notified areas, be payable by the municipalities or notified area committees, as the case may be, and in other cases by the district local boards concerned.

N.B.—The above regulations are supplementary to the provisions in the Municipal and Local Boards Acts.

G. N., G. D., No. 4068-III, dated 6th March 1947 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 49).

S. 2 Plague Regulations.

In order to prevent the spread of plague, the Government of Bombay proposes to prescribe, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the temporary regulations embodied in the following draft notification, whenever necessary, for any part of the State of Bombay (excluding the City of Bombay) visited by or threatened with, an outbreak of plague :—

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Government of Bombay being satisfied that* is $\frac{\text{visited by}\dagger}{\text{threatened with}\dagger}$ an outbreak of plague and that the ordinary provisions of law for the time being in force are insufficient to prevent the $\frac{\text{spread thereof,}\dagger}{\text{outbreak of such disease,}\dagger}$ is pleased to prescribe in supersession of the temporary regulations published in Government Notification in the General Department, No. 4068, dated 14th April 1934, the following temporary regulations to be called "Plague Regulations" to be observed by the public, namely :—

1. *Definitions.*—In these regulations, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) "building or premises" includes—

(*i*) a house, out-house, stable, latrine, godown, shed, hut, wall (other than a boundary wall not exceeding 8′ in height) and any other such structure, whether of masonry, bricks, wood, mud, metal or any other material whatsoever ;

(*ii*) a structure on wheels or resting on the ground without foundations ; and

(*iii*) a ship, vessel, boat, tent, van and any other such structure used for human habitation ;

(2) "District Magistrate" for the purposes of the Bombay Suburban District shall be deemed to mean the Commissioner of Police, Bombay ;

(3) "infected area" means any place or area which is notified by the District Magistrate under regulation 2 to be infected with plague ;

* Here describe the area. † Omit the words which are unnecessary.

(4) "infected building or premises" means a building or premises—

(*a*) in which a person infected by plague is found, or

(*b*) which has been visited by a person infected by plague, or

(*c*) to which clothes, beddings and any other articles likely to carry fleas from an infected area or belonging to a person infected by plague or any member of his family living with him have been removed, or

(*d*) in which rats have died of plague;

(5) "person coming in contact" means a person known to have come in such close contact with a plague infected person or with plague infected articles or things that he may be presumed to have exposed himself to the infection;

(6) "Plague Controlling Officer" means an officer appointed as such under regulation 3;

(7) "station master" includes a person who is for the time being in charge of a railway station;

(8) "threatened area" means any place or area which is notified by the District Magistrate under regulation 2 to be threatened with an infection of plague.

2. *Notification of place or area as infected or threatened area.*—The District Magistrate may, by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, declare—

(*a*) any place or area in his district in which an indigenous case of plague has occurred, or in which plague exists among rats, to be an infected area; and

(*b*) any place or area in his district contiguous to any infected area or in which, in his opinion, there is danger of an outbreak of plague to be a threatened area.

3. *Appointment of Plague Controlling Officer.*—The District Magistrate may, subject to the general or special orders of the Commissioner, appoint an officer to be the Plague Controlling Officer for any infected area or threatened area to carry out all or any of the measures prescribed under these regulations.

4. *Publication of list of towns and villages infected or threatened.*—(1) When the District Magistrate has under regulation 2, declared any place or area to be an infected area, he shall cause to be published in such infected area as well as in a threatened area contiguous thereto a list of infected towns and villages in such infected area and of the Plague Controlling Officers concerned. He shall also send a copy of such list to the General Manager of any railway, running through or in close proximity to the infected area.

(2) When any infected area of one district is contiguous to another district, the District Magistrate of the former district shall forward to the District Magistrate of the latter district for publication, whenever and wherever necessary, a list of infected towns and villages in the infected area. The District Magistrate of the contiguous district, on receipt of such list, shall forward a copy of the list to such local authorities in his district as he may deem fit.

(3) The District Magistrate of a district in which an important pilgrim centre exists shall intimate any outbreak of plague at such centre to the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay, the General

Manager of any railway, running through or in close proximity to the pilgrim centre and also the District Magistrates of the districts from and through which pilgrims are likely to come on pilgrimage or to which they are likely to go after pilgrimage. Such District Magistrates shall, on receipt of the intimation, forward a copy of the intimation to such local authorities in their districts as they may deem fit.

5. *Power of District Magistrate to ban entry in infected area.*—The District Magistrate may, by order, direct that—

(*a*) no person from an infected area shall enter into any area to be specified in the order unless—

(*i*) he produces a certificate from a registered medical practitioner of having been inoculated against plague within a period of six months immediately preceding the date on which he enters any such area, and

(*ii*) he allows his luggage to be fumigated at such place as the District Magistrate may appoint in this behalf;

(*b*) no person shall take out from an infected area in his district any article or thing which is likely to carry plague infection into any other area to be specified in the order unless it has been disinfected or fumigated by a person authorised by him in this behalf.

6. *Intimation of rat mortality and plague cases.*—On the occurrence of unusual sickness or mortality among rats or the outbreak or occurrence of plague within the limits of a town or village which is not a Cantonment, the Municipal Health Officer, or if there be no Health Officer, the Municipal Chief Officer or if there be no Chief Officer, the Municipal Secretary or if there be no Secretary, the Police Patel shall, with the least practicable a delay, send intimation to the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari, the Assistant Director of Public Health concerned and the Government District Health Officer of the district, if any, or if there be no Government District Health Officer, the Civil Surgeon of the district, of such sickness, mortality, outbreak or occurrence.

7. *Powers of Plague Controlling Officer.*—(1) In any town or village which is not a Cantonment and which is situated in an infected area or a threatened area the Plague Controlling Officer may—

(*i*) require every owner or occupier of a building, every medical practitioner, every manager of a factory or educational institution and every head of a household forthwith to report to him the arrival of a person from any other town or village in an infected area and every case of plague or any unusual sickness or mortality among rats which may come to the notice of such owner, occupier, medical practitioner, manager or head of a household;

(*ii*) detain, for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, any person conveying clothes, bedding or articles of merchandise from an infected area pending the disinfection of such clothes, bedding or articles;

(*iii*) direct the removal of persons suffering from plague to the Infectious Diseases Hospital or shed for treatment, the disinfection of the house and belongings of such persons and the segregation for ten days in observation wards or sheds for medical treatment of all persons coming in contact with such persons;

(*iv*) arrange for the medical examination of persons travelling by railway or by other means of transport to or from an infected area and for this segregation of such persons for a period not exceeding ten days;

(*v*) by order direct that no person from an infected area who does not produce a certificate from a registered medical practitioner or an inoculator duly authorised in that behalf that he has been inoculated against plague within six months immediately preceding the date of the order shall travel in a bus or stage carriage or any other public vehicle plying for hire and that no driver or any person in charge of such vehicle or the manager or agent thereof shall admit such person in the bus or a stage carriage or public vehicle;

(*vi*) direct that all public vehicles arriving from or going out from an infected area shall be disinfected in such manner and for such period as such officer may prescribe;

(*vii*) by order require that every person other than a person in respect of whom a certificate has been produced from a registered medical practitioner or an inoculator duly authorised in that behalf that such person has been inoculated against plague by him within six months immediately preceding the date of the order or in respect of whom an exemption in writing has been granted by the Plague Controlling Officer or any person authorised by such officer, shall get himself and those under his control or guardianship inoculated against plague within fifteen days of such order;

(*viii*) direct that all grain brought from an infected area shall be disinfected or treated in such manner and for such period as such officer may prescribe;

(*ix*) direct that any consignment of grain or other produce or merchandise or personal effects being conveyed by rail, road or otherwise, shall be examined and shall, if necessary, be unloaded and disinfected or treated in such manner and for such period as such officer may prescribe;

(*x*) prohibit all persons employed by a municipality to perform any of the duties mentioned below, from—

(*a*) resigning their office without giving at least two months' notice to the * .....

(*b*) withdrawing or absenting themselves from the duties thereof except in case of illness or accident disabling them for the discharge of such duties or any other reason declared sufficient by the* ..... or neglecting to do any work which it is their duty to do as such municipal servant under any provision of law or any rule or order :—

Duties.

(*a*) Scavenging or cleansing streets or premises;

(*b*) cleansing or flushing drains;

(*c*) removing or disposing of excrementitious or polluted matter from houses, latrines, privies, urinals or cesspools;

* Here insert the correct designation of the officer, such as President, Chief Officer or Secretary as may be desired.

(*d*) disinfecting or fumigating buildings or premises;

(*e*) removing carcasses;

(*xi*) order the evacuation of any infected buildings or premises in which a case or suspected case of plague occurs and of any buildings or premises in the neighbourhood of such buildings or premises or of any infected area generally or any part thereof:

Provided that, before issuing an order for compulsory evacuation, the Plague Controlling Officer shall—

(*a*) satisfy himself, in consultation with the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay or the Assistant Director of Public Health or the Medical Officer of Health, if any of the local authority concerned, or the District Health Officer, if any, or the Civil Surgeon, or the Medical Officer of a dispensary, that compulsory evacuation is necessary to check the further spread of plague or is in the interest of the population of the infected area, having due regard to climatic conditions:

Provided that if the Plague Controlling Officer is himself the District Health Officer or Medical Officer of Health he may not consult the Civil Surgeon or the Medical Officer of a dispensary;

(*b*) provide adequate and suitable shelter and necessary water supply within reasonable distance for the persons evicted or satisfy himself that such shelter and water supply have been provided by private agency; and

(*c*) provide necessary arrangements for watch and ward;

(*xii*) require all persons who evacuate their buildings or premises voluntarily or against whom an order of compulsory evacuation is passed under this regulation to reside in such place and for such period as he may direct.

(2) Nothing contained in clauses (*xi*) and (*xii*) of sub-regulation (1) shall apply to persons who—

(*i*) produce a certificate from a registered medical practitioner to the effect that they have been successfully inoculated against plague within a period of six months immediately preceding the date of the notification under regulation 2; or

(*ii*) produce a certificate from a registered medical practitioner in the effect that they were inoculated within twenty-four hours of the publication of such notification.

8. *Powers to remove or close market or fair.*—The Plague Controlling Officer, unless he is the District Health Officer or Medical Officer of Health, may, in consultation with the Assistant Director of Public Health, or the District Health Officer, if any, or the Medical Officer of Health, if any, of the local authority concerned or the Civil Surgeon or the Medical Officer of a dispensary—

(*a*) direct in the case of an infected town or village which is not a Cantonment that the bazaar, market or fair, shall be held outside the inhabited area and at such distance as he may prescribe;

(*b*) direct that any existing market in an infected area or in the threatened area or any area adjoining such infected area or threatened area shall be closed ; and

(*c*) prescribe the limits beyond which it shall not be lawful for persons bringing articles for sale from or to an infected area to pass.

9. *Power to occupy vacant land or building ; payment of compensation.*—(1) The Plague Controlling Officer may take possession of and occupy any vacant land or building or take possession of any well for the purpose or use of a camp or hospital. For such occupation or possession the Plague Controlling Officer shall pay such rent as may be agreed upon with the owner or occupier of such land, building or the owner or person in possession of the well or in the absence of an agreement, as may be fixed by a board of arbitration consisting of three members. One member of the board shall be selected by the Plague Controlling Officer, another by the owner or occupier of the land, building or the owner or person in possession of the well, as the case may be, and the third, who shall be the Chairman, by the two members so selected and if the members fail to select the Chairman or do not agree, by the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari of the taluka or peta in which such lands, building or well is situate.

(2) When any land or building occupied under sub-regulation (1) ceases to be occupied or used as a camp or hospital, the Plague Controlling Officer shall cause it to be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and, if the owner of such building so desires, to be whitewashed inside and outside.

10. *Destruction of huts, etc.*—(1) If it appears to the Plague Controlling Officer that the destruction of any hut or shed in any area in his jurisdiction is necessary to prevent the spread of plague, he may, in consultation with the Assistant Director of Public Health or the District Health Officer or the Medical Officer of Health, if any, of the local authority concerned, or the Civil Surgeon or the Medical Officer of a dispensary and with the previous sanction of a Magistrate of the First or Second Class, take summary measures fort he destruction of such hut or shed and of the materials of which it is constructed :

Provided that if the Plague Controlling Officer is himself the District Health Officer or Medical Officer of Health, he may not consult the Civil Surgeon or the Medical Officer of a dispensary.

(2) The local authority concerned within the area of whose jurisdiction the hut or shed is situated shall pay by way of compensation to the owner of such hut or shed such sum as it may consider sufficient to cover the cost of repairing the damage or replacing the property destroyed. In case of dispute, the compensation to be paid shall be decided by a board of arbitration consisting of three members. One member of the board shall be selected by the local authority concerned, another by the owner of the hut or shed and the third who shall be the Chairman, by the two members so selected and if the members fail to select the Chairman or do not agree, by the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari of the taluka or peta in which such hut or shed is situated.

11. *Power to enter dwelling house, shed, hut, etc.*—The Plague Controlling Officer or any person authorised by him in writing in this behalf may enter, with or without notice, any dwelling house, shed, hut, store house for grain

or any other building whether occupied or not for the purpose of inspection, disinfection, removal of sick persons, destruction of rats by traps, poison, gas or any other means and may, in order to facilitate such destruction of rats or disinfection, order the temporary removal of any article from such premises.

12. *Action to be taken by Railway Administration.*—(1) When a passenger on a railway train within the limits of any of the railway stations specified in column 1 of the Schedule hereto annexed is found by the station master to be suffering from plague, the station master shall immediately detrain him and also advise any person coming in contact with him to detrain.

(2) When any such passenger is found by the guard in-charge of a train when the train is not within the limits of any railway station or by the station master when the train is within the limits of any railway station other than the one specified in column 1 of the said Schedule, to be suffering from plague, the guard or the station master, as the case may be, shall isolate the passenger, so far as may be practicable, from other passengers and shall arrange to detrain the passenger, and if willing, any person coming in contact with him at the next forward station specified in column 1 of the said Schedule.

(3) On detrainment at a station under sub-regulation (1) or (2), the station master in-charge of the station shall cause the detrained passenger and person coming in contact to be removed to the hospital, ward, dispensary or shed specified against the said station in column 2 of the said Schedule. The station master shall communicate the name of the passenger and of the person coming in contact with him removed to the hospital, ward, dispensary or shed to the District Magistrate of the district to which he was proceeding for being notified to the relatives, if any, of the passenger or person, as the case may be. The authority in-charge of the hospital, ward, dispensary or shed, as the case may be, shall admit such passenger and person or provide suitable temporary accommodation for them. A person coming in contact with such passenger if removed to the hospital, ward, dispensary or shed shall be kept there for a period not exceeding ten days unless he develops the disease during this period.

(4) When any person coming in contact with any such passenger refuses to be detrained and removed to the hospital, ward, dispensary or shed, the station master in charge of the station where he refuses to be detrained shall communicate the name of such person to the District Magistrate of the district to which he was proceeding for the purpose of his being segregated there.

13. *Obstruction to performance of duty prohibited.*—Every person shall duly comply with an order or requisition issued under these regulations and no person shall obstruct the performance of any duty imposed by these regulations.

14. *Expenses by whom borne.*—The expenses incurred (including rent or compensation to be paid, if any) in the carrying out of these regulations shall, in the case of action taken in municipal boroughs or districts or notified areas, be payable by the municipalities or notified area committees, as the case may be, and in other cases by the district local boards concerned.

N.B.—The above regulations are supplementary to the provisions in the Bombay District Municipal, the Bombay Municipal Boroughs and the Bombay Local Boards Acts.